

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with the usual filth and squalor. No infected rats have been found in

the neighborhood.

The source of infection is unknown. There are two possible sources. The young lady, now in hospital, and her sister visited in Glasgow during August, but as far as is known there was no plague in Glasgow at that time. The second theory is that infection was conveyed to this family by a police officer who had been a lodger there and who was engaged at the Princes' Dock morgue, and in the course of his duties handled the dead bodies and their clothes. The police officer in question, however, has remained quite well.

As regards the precautions that are being taken, it would seem that they were sufficient for the present. It is needless to state that the infected houses have been thoroughly disinfected, and courts and ash pits cleaned out, etc. All contacts have been isolated and inspected, and any suspicious case of illness is sent to the hospital for expert diagnosis.

As regards vessels leaving for the United States, a special inspection has been undertaken by the municipal authorities of all the crew and passengers, but especially of steerage passengers coming from Liverpool. This inspection includes an examination of the glands in the groin and axilla. A certificate of this inspection is attached to the bill of health.

The United States consul has been most active in his efforts to prevent the infection of steerage passengers passing through this port and in this direction has admonished the boarding-house keepers in regard to their houses, and has also succeeded in having the trains bringing these immigrants from Hull to Liverpool cleaned and disinfected before being used. In view of the fact that the usual period of incubation of plague has elapsed since the last case was isolated here, and that the above precautions are being taken, it has not seemed to me necessary to institute any more strict measures of inspection. Should, however, further cases occur, the case might be altered.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Liverpool cases of plague not traceable to Glasgow.

[Cablegram.]

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 8, 1901.

Liverpool cases not traceable to Glasgow. No new cases; 1 death; seventh.—Thomas.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

End of plague in Liverpool.

[Cablegram.]

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 18, 1901.

Liverpool declared free to-day.—Thomas.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.